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Boston did herself proud in welcoming the Knight Templars. Seventy-five thousand on-lookers lined the streets during the parade Tuesday.

Out in Chicago the method of increasing the population of the city by census has become a second nature. The papers make their claims before the census is taken and then see to it that the count equals the guess.

A curious use for a husband is reported from Clerkenwell, near London, where a Mr. Lamb and his wife keep a small shop. For fourteen years the firm has avoided paying taxes by the wife's sending the husband to jail to serve out the legal time for unpaid taxes, while she remains at the store attending to business.

China is an arrested civilization and Turkey a spoiled civilization, and the time is evidently at hand to discipline China and wipe Turkey as a nation from the map of Europe. Mr. Gladstone's assertion that Turkey is the worst governed country on earth is based on an inside knowledge of the facts in the case.

Musical as Boston is she has never been completely deluged with music as she was during the great Templar conclave. At all hours of the day and until late in the nights the streets were flooded with the spirit-stirring strains of marching music, played not only with spirit and "go," but with notable technical finish and style.

It is estimated that Americans spend \$100,000,000 a year in Europe for railroad fares, hotel bills, shopping expenses, and other trifles. An English paper estimates that since January 130,000 of our countrymen have been in London and have spent not less than \$30,000 in that city. No wonder they love us over there and are ready to pat us on the back.

There are 18 persons murdered in this country to one in Great Britain, and that, too, after taking into account the difference in population. This is a showing that ought to shame our people. It is largely attributable to the fact that Great Britain executes swift and certain punishment on murderers, while in America only a small per cent of murderers ever reach the gallows.

Just outside the city of Chicago 8000 men are engaged in digging the big Chicago drainage canal. The local town officials have licensed twenty-eight saloons for their especial benefit, on the ground that the saloon "is the only door open to the man who drops his pick after six days of the most arduous toil under the sun." It is said that already these saloons have been responsible for twelve murders committed by the men.

The New York Herald prints a long letter from a special correspondent who has succeeded in traversing in and about the whole of Cuba, and who has learned the full particulars regarding the situation there, including the strength of the Spanish and insurgent armies, and the general plans of campaign determined upon by both sides. His report shows that the insurgents are making a winning fight, and that the Spanish government will have to largely increase its effective forces before it can hope to quell the rebellion.

The State censuses taken this year indicate that the drift from the country to the cities is quite as strong as it was five years ago. Meantime the cities and farms are drawing nearer together by improved and more rapid means of communication. The link between farming and manufacturing is a close one, and there are many people in New England and Canada who divide the time between their land and the factories. How the population will finally be distributed in city and country cannot be foreseen, but as their relations are becoming more intimate every year the problem in the end will probably vanish of itself.

At the morning session of the Knights Templars' conclave Thursday, it was voted to hold the next conclave in Pittsburgh the second Tuesday in October, 1898. These officers were elected: Grand master, W. Larne Thomas of Kentucky; deputy grand master, Renben H. Loyd of San Francisco; grand generalissimo Henry B. Stoddard of Texas; grand captain general, Geo. M. Goulton of Ill.; grand senior warden, Henry W. Rugg of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; grand junior warden, Wm. B. Mellish of Ohio; grand recorder, W. H. Mayo of Missouri; grand treasurer, H. Wales Lines of Connecticut.

This Government has at last heard from its Minister in China about the Kucheng massacre. If the exchange of correspondence between the home officials and the foreign representatives is merely a matter of form to be gone through whenever convenient after international difficulties, this report may not be tardy, but if the Ministers of the United States are stationed abroad to notify the State Department promptly of any dangers which threaten American citizens and to carry out cabled instructions with dispatch, a report on the Kucheng horrors at this late day is an indication of carelessness or incompetence.

The twice-a-week edition of the New York World has been converted into the thrice-a-week. It furnishes 3 papers of 6 pages apiece, of 18 pages every week, at the old price of \$1 a year. This gives 156 papers a year for \$1 and every paper has 6 pages 8 columns wide or 48 columns in all. The thrice-a-week World is not only much larger than any weekly or semi-weekly newspaper, but it furnishes the news with much greater promptness and frequency. In fact it combines all the crisp, fresh qualities of a daily with the attractive special features of a weekly. Furnished to paid in advance subscribers only to this paper for only 65 cents a year.

Seven states will this year elect governors, namely, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, Iowa, Maryland, Kentucky and Mississippi. Prior to 1892 four of these states, Maryland, Kentucky, Mississippi and New Jersey, would have been regarded as surely democratic, Massachusetts and Iowa as doubtful and with chances favoring the republicans in Ohio. But see what two years of democratic rule have accomplished. Massachusetts, New Jersey, Ohio, and Iowa are safely republican, Kentucky and Maryland are in the doubtful column, with republican prospects growing brighter every day, and Mississippi, with half its population disfranchised, is surely democratic.

If the latest news from China relative to the investigation into the recent outrages is verified, the work is proceeding satisfactorily, the commissioners at Ku Cheng receiving ample assistance at the hands of the Chinese officials. There have been ten convictions already, and the trial of the other accused persons is in progress. The Szu Chuan commission will begin its work just as soon as the British consul at Chung King is able to leave his post. Instead of the late viceroy of Szu Chuan having been appointed by the Pekin government a commission to investigate the June or August riots, he has been ordered to remain quietly at his post until his own conduct can be fully investigated.

It is a hopeful sign of the times that the leading papers of the South are beginning to talk in very open fashion about the number of murders which are committed in that section and the general insecurity of life which prevails there. Two weeks ago the Louisville Courier-Journal printed a double lead on its editorial page stating that the number of murders in Kentucky in July was 31—just one day—and for the first 18 days of August the number was 17. These figures made no account of the numerous shooting and cutting affrays in which the intention was to kill. In this respect Kentucky certainly is not worse than several states farther to the south. What these figures mean may best be seen by the statement that a similar rate in proportion to population there would be more than 1200 murders in New York in a year, about 500 in Massachusetts, 150 in Connecticut, and upward of 70 in Vermont. It is a state of things due to the almost universal practice of carrying revolvers and knives and to a public sentiment—a relic of days of barbarism—which tolerates and even applauds shooting on any and every occasion in which a question of "honor" is involved.

Referring to the corn crop, the Philadelphia Record says: "There is promise now of the largest corn crop that has ever been raised, estimated to be between 2,250,000,000 and 2,500,000,000 bushels. In two years only has the crop ever exceeded 2,000,000,000 bushels—2,060,154,000 bushels in 1891, and 2,112,892,000 bushels in 1889. Last year the quantity of corn grown in the United States was only 1,212,770,000 bushels, the smallest crop with one exception since 1874. It is estimated that Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri, four of the largest corn growing states, will produce this year about 1,150,000,000 bushels, or nearly as much as the corn crop of the entire country last year. These four states harvested only 253,008,916 bushels of corn last year."

In 1825, when Adams was president, and Henry Clay Secretary of State, a proposition was mooted to buy the island of Cuba from Spain, giving that dependency autonomy, for the sum of \$100,000,000. Dr. Edward Everett Hale now proposes that we renew this offer to Spain, increasing this amount to \$200,000,000. Well, the island of Cuba would not, in all probability, ever be worth a tenth part of that sum to the United States, and, in point of fact, would do an injury to some of our industries, by breaking down the market in sugar and tobacco. Besides that, it is among the possibilities that Cuba may achieve her own independence, and not only have autonomy, but an independent government of its own, and even ask for annexation to the United States: so why should we pay \$100,000,000 or even \$200,000,000 for what we can get for nothing?—*Advocate*.

So much is being said about the passing of the horse with the coming of the bicycle and motor carriage, that it is worth while noting that the idea of the extermination of the horse is not entertained in some quarters. A Boston horse dealer says in the Globe: "I find that my trade has increased more than 50 per cent in the last three years, and there have been more horses sold in Boston in the last year than ever were sold in one year before. Why? Because the horse has been sold more cheaply and more have been used for pleasure, both under the saddle and harness, and for heavy draught work. And, in my opinion, good horses will be worth twice as much in two years as they are now, because the farmers in the West, where they are raised, having got the idea that they would not be worth raising are turning their attention to other stock."

Boston and Cambridge literary and business circles lose a notable figure in the death of Hon. Henry O. Houghton, senior partner of Houghton Mifflin & Co. It is an impressive lesson which the history of his career teaches. He was a self-made man in the truest sense of the word. His progress from the little Vermont village where he, a poor boy, was able to secure only the slenderest kind of a rudimentary education, to the head of one of the greatest publishing houses in America, reads like a romance. It betokens the possession by him of not a few ordinary qualities. Mr. Houghton has been a power in his important position, and a power always for good. His influence and the influence of the famous firm which he founded in strengthening and elevating New England literature will be long and gratefully remembered. As an employer, Mr. Houghton was generous and helpful. He was liberal and progressive as a business man, and faithful to every responsibility with which in his long and busy life he was intrusted.—*Journal*.

Hardin, Democratic candidate for Governor of Kentucky, is trying hard to gain the favor of the women of the Blue Grass region. In a speech the other day he spoke even more glibly of the gentler sex than he does of the alleged virtues of free silver. He said: "I thank the ladies for having graced this occasion with their presence, and I wish I had a fitting tribute to lay at your feet. Since the breath of Eve, sweeter than the blossoms, first breathed light love and happiness into the garden, you have touched, moved and inspired the hearts of men. The genius of Pericles and the wisdom of Socrates bowed before the shrine of Aspasia's wit and beauty. The loveliness of Cleopatra eclipsed the glory of empire in the eyes of Mark Antony [Zenobia]. Palmyra's queen swayed the hearts of an eastern people." They must be very hard-hearted if such eloquence does not catch them.

THE RAILROAD COMBINATION AND THE GRAIN CROP.

The farmers of the West—all classes in the West, for that matter—are pluming themselves over the tremendous crop of cereals this year. Two billion bushels is said to be a conservative estimate of the corn crop and the yield of wheat is set at 395,000,000 bushels. The value of both crops at a low estimate is said to be \$700,000,000.

At present rates of transportation the farmer of the West may sell his grain at a substantial profit in the great markets of the East or may land it on the Atlantic seaboard for European shipment at a cost ensuring a reasonable bonus. But present rates are not likely to remain. The proposed combination of the railroads for the purpose of maintaining east-and-west rates will not, it is likely, be satisfied with merely maintaining rates when once all the roads are bound by an iron-clad compact, and the next move will be to increase rates all the traffic will bear. How much the traffic will bear may be easily imagined with two billion, three hundred and ninety-five million bushels of grain demanding transportation. The proposed combination of the trans-continental railroads is in effect a conspiracy of a handful of railroad presidents representing three thousand millions of capital against thousands of western farmers holding \$700,000,000 worth of grain, and is contemplated in direct violation of the laws of the United States. The terms of the agreement by which these railroads seek to defraud the western farmer of the profit on his grain are, it is said, to be drawn in such wise as to evade the provisions of the law forbidding such agreements; and the interstate commerce commission unofficially declares that it is unable to take any steps to prevent the completion of the compact, or to nullify its effects after it is completed. The farmers of the West and the grain purchasers in the East will wonder why we have laws against trusts and pooling and why we support public agencies to enforce them.—*Statesman*.

It is being proved once more that even in New York city public sentiment possesses an underlying moral force which is stronger than organized law breakers. For weeks the liquor dealers scoffed at the determination of the police commissioners to enforce the excise law and stop Sunday selling. But last Friday 59 of them appeared in Recorder Goff's court, pleaded guilty of the law and were fined \$50 each. The fines were coupled with the condition that they should stop selling and help to enforce the law. As an evidence of good faith the executive committee of the Wine, Liquor and Beer dealers' association prepared and adopted a resolution providing that after September 1 all members of the association shall close their places of business on Sunday under penalty of forfeiting their membership. This resolution was ratified at a meeting of the liquor dealers' association held on Tuesday. The president of the association, in his remarks on the resolution, made the rather remarkable observation that "under former officials the law was so interpreted that the liquor dealers were able to violate it without incurring disgrace of any kind, but at present it was impossible for them to violate it without being branded as criminals," and therefore it was necessary for the liquor dealers to put themselves in the list of citizens who obey the law.

Uncle Sam is in the same tender and considerate hands during the period of his financial convalescence as in the height of the fever five months ago. A slight indisposition caused by the loss of \$2,000,000 gold has now been overcome by a deposit of an equal amount of the metal in the treasury by the bond syndicate in exchange for the legal tenders on which the other gold was drawn out. But the doctors and nurses have been well paid and Uncle Sam need not feel proud to accept a little extra help from the present guardians of his interests. He may not enjoy the sensation of being stretched helpless on his back for so long a time with the sick room put in charge of strangers, but there seems to be no help for it at present. After the syndicate, however, what? These doctors and nurses quit the case on Oct. 1. They must be re-employed at a very handsome fee if Uncle Sam is to receive a continued application of their gold cures. Judging from the rate at which they value their present services \$10,000,000 will be about the figure for a full year's treatment from that date.

August

Was a Busy Month AT THE GILMAN STORE, NEWPORT.

The low prices on so many lines of Summer Goods made it lively. There ought to be a hustle here all through the month of September. With all the New Goods that will arrive, and the many Bargains that will be offered. It will pay you to visit the store early and often. There are so many goods here that you'll see that are hardly ever advertised.

WRAPPERS—

11 dozen of them—132. How many of them can we sell quick, if the price is low enough, say 98c each for all the \$1.75, \$1.50 \$1.25 ones. Think of it, your pick for 98c! The cheap ones you may have at 50c each. Now make it lively for the wrappers.

SHIRT WAISTS—

How the stock has melted away, dozens and dozens of them have gone since the cut in the prices, but there's too many here now, and many of the high priced ones will be sold at 98c. Had a tremendous stock for a country store, we tho't so anyway, and that is why the cut in prices was made so early. Want them all to go now. You may get a better bargain than you expect, if you see them.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES—

You couldn't get such as these made for the price, say nothing about the cost of material. See what \$1.19 will buy in a dress for a girl from 6 to 14 years old.

LADIES' VESTS—

The cheap ones all sold, so we put out a lot of the better sort at 20c each.

CORSETS—

at cut prices.
\$1.25 ones for \$1.00.
\$1.00 " " .75.

WASH DRESS GOODS—

Dimities, Organdies, Pongees and all such goods that usually sell at 12 1/2c the yard, now 7 1/2c the yd. See them in the window this week. Best 10c Ginghams at 6 1/2c the yd. There was more than three thousand yards to begin with, but now the pile is small. Goods at these prices you can buy to keep for another season.

WOOL DRESS GOODS—

3 Black 3 at 39c, 50c and 59c a yard.
They are France made goods and right. See them, it will pay you.

BLACK DRESS GOODS—

With Mohair figure, very stylish, 50c the yard.

TWO PIECES PRIESTLEY'S—

Grey Mohair for Skirts, 50c now.

HALF DOLLAR GOODS—

Small pieces, enough for waist or skirt, may go at 25c a yard.

BATH TOWELS—

Big and heavy, at 15c a pair.

COLORS DAMASKS—

50c ones for 35c.
They are short lengths but enough for table cover.

LADIES' KID OPERA SLIPPERS—

Same old price, 49c.

SCHOOL SHOES—

Built for service, 98c a pair.

COTTONS ARE UP—

Everywhere but here. We laid in a stock at old prices. Now you buy for fall use and save something. All widths, 36 to 90 inches.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES—

Ready for use. Cost about same as cotton. See them.

NEW GOODS—

Will be piling in on us this week. Expect to see some of the choicest novelties it has ever been our pleasure to offer you.

FOR CAPES—

We expect arrivals this week on our early orders. All bought of the makers.

Always something new at

The Gilman Store.

Buy Standard Fashion Patterns; they are the best and cost the least.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BARTON NATIONAL BANK, BUSINESS
Hours from 9 a. m., to 12, m. From 2 to 4 p. m. Amory Davison, Pres't; H. K. Dewey, Cashier.

CHARLES GRAVES,
SPECIAL AGENT FOR CONNECTICUT
General Life Insurance Co., Barton, Vt.

JOSIAH A. PEARSON,
DENTIST, BARTON, Vt. OFFICE IN
Owen's Block.

J. N. WEBSTER,
INSURANCE AGENT; MILEAGE BOOKS
to Rent, Railroad Tickets for sale at cut rates. Office over the Bank, Barton, Vt.

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N. M. SCOTT'S
ON MAIN STREET IS THE PLACE TO
get cut rate Railroad Tickets. Mileage Books to rent on all New England roads. Member of American Ticket Brokers' Association. Office on Main St., nearly opposite P. O. Barton, Vt.

W. B. BOWMAN,
HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER, LA
dies' Hair Dressing a specialty. Razor Honed to order. Owen's Block, Barton, Vt.

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AGENT FOR THE UNION MUTUAL FIRE
Insurance Co., of Montpelier, Vt. Surveys within one mile of Albany Village, \$1.00. Anywhere in town, \$2.00. General Blacksmithing and Wheelwright work, and all kinds of new wood and iron work well and cheaply done. Horse shoeing a specialty. Albany, Vt.

A. P. BEAN,
GLOVER, VT., SELLS THE U. S. CREAM
Separator; has fewer parts to clean than other separators and does thorough separating. Also, agent for the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, and Union Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Montpelier. Correspondence solicited and promptly attended to.

CHAS. W. HOLMES,
TEACHER OF VIOLIN, JUST RETURNED
from a year's study under Prof. Wirth, of Berlin, will be in Newport one day each week. Early applications for lessons desirable, and may be made at the store of A. R. Cowles.

KEEP YOUR MONEY AT INTEREST.
VERMONT SAVINGS INVESTMENT CO.,
MONTPELIER, VT.
4 PER CENT PAID FOR LESS THAN 6 MONTHS.
5 PER CENT PAID FOR 6 MONTHS AND OVER.
6 PER CENT PAID FOR 1 YEAR.
This company is subject to examination and supervision of the Inspector of Finance of Vt.
E. E. BLAKELY, Vice Pres.

August Sale

Mrs. E. L. Barstow's GREAT BARGAINS

During the month of August to make room for Fall Stock. Come and secure them!

Caps! Bonnets!

A new line of them in Plush, Silk and Cloth. A fine assortment in all colors for children and misses.

DRESS TRIMMINGS!

In Velvet, Satin, Silks, Laces, Jet Gimps and Insertions. Chiffon Collar-trims in colors.—Silk and Kid Gloves in colors.

CHILDRENS' COATS

From 2 to 5 years old, in gray, blue and red.

Betsey Newcomb's Will.

STATE OF VERMONT, DISTRICT OF OR-
LEANS, ss. In Probate Court held at
Newport, in said District, on the 15th day of
August, A. D. 1895.
An instrument purporting to be the last
will and testament of Betsey Newcomb, late
of Albany, in said district, deceased, being
presented to the Court by Jennie W. Chafey,
the Executrix therein named, for probate.
It is ordered by said Court, that all persons
concerned therein be notified to appear at a
session of said Court to be held at the office
of B. D. Carpenter, in Barton, on the 20th day
of Sept., A. D. 1895, and show cause, if any
they may have, against the probate of said
will; for which purpose it is further ordered,
that a copy of the record of this order be
published three weeks successively in the
Orleans County Monitor, printed at Barton,
Vt., previous to said time appointed for hear-
ing. By the Court. Attest.
35-37 F. E. ALFRED, Judge.

Fodder and Ensilage

Cutters AND CARRIERS,

National Sulkey Plows,

Side Hill and Land Plows, Steel and Wood Scrapers, Patent Cow Stanchions, for sale by

H. O. Whitchee & Son.

CALL AND GET PRICES.

STEEL ROOFING and SIDING.

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Lightning, Fire and Storm Proof.
Send for The Penn Iron Roofing and Corrugating Co. (Ld.), Phila., Pa. Sole Mfrs. of prices.